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Rural District of Llanfyllin



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE

YEAR 1964

1964

Chairman: Richard Lewis, J.P.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Members</i>
Carreghofa	R. W. Lewis
Guilsfield (Without)	J. T. Jones, J.P., J. T. Thomas, Ll. Stafford Jones
Garthbeibio	Richard Lewis, J.P.
Hirnant	D. E. Roberts
Llandrinio	J. S. Evans
Llandysilio	Rev. D. P. Wynne-Williams
Llanerfyl	E. H. Mills
Llanfair Caereinion	I. R. Roberts, D. J. Jones, R. P. Jones
Llanfechain	J. H. Pritchard
Llanfihangel	J. F. Jones
Llangadfan	Thomas Jones
Llangyniew	T. P. Hughes
Llangynog	Thomas Jones
Llanrhaeadr (Mont.)	Miss Hilda Jones
Llansantffraid (Pool)	T. M. Edwards
Llansantffraid (Deytheur)	Glyn Owen
Llanwddyn	T. O. Rickett
Meifod	R. N. Jones, Rev. W. R. Corfield
Pennant	G. J. Owen, J.P.

Clerk: Glyn Jones

**CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH AND GENERAL PURPOSES
COMMITTEE:**

R. N. JONES

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

ELINOR M. GREVILLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

LL. O. EVANS, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H. (Meat and Other Foods)

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

DEREK H. WESTWELL, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,
(Smoke, Meat and Other Foods)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

TECWYN ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.H.
(Meat and Other Foods)

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Llanfyllin Rural District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Miss Jones and Gentlemen,

It gives me pleasure to present the Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1964.

The statistics for the district compare favourably with those for the County as a whole, and for the first time for several years the population has not fallen; in 1964 it remained stationary.

The chief cause of death remained heart disease, half of these were from coronary heart disease and 80% of the latter were males; thus there was no significant change from the previous year. 12½% of all deaths from malignant disease were caused by cancer of the lung.

This year we have made a break with tradition and Mr. Evans, the Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector has prefaced his section of the report which deals with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Area with his personal comments; I may add, that this is a practice observed by many authorities and I, for one, welcome this innovation. Mr. Evans's report for 1964 is extremely comprehensive and is a testimony to the added burden of work this department has been called upon to carry out during the year under review.

Mr. Evans comments upon the number of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations (an average of 2 per inspection) found as a result of the intensification of inspections of food premises; I have been most impressed by the detailed reports I received and the thoroughness with which Mr. Roberts, the assistant P.H.I., has conducted the survey; he must now continue to advise the owners of such premises and the public on all aspects of food and personal hygiene.

During the summer we were notified that a contact of a case of paratyphoid fever which had occurred in another county had come into this district; the infection was thought to have been caused by contaminated food. The contact was kept under observation until we were certain that he had not also been infected. In June, an epidemic of typhoid fever occurred in Aberdeen and was thought to have been caused by contaminated canned food; medical officers of all public health authorities received a directive from the Ministry of Health requiring them to instruct holders of consignments of specified brands to withdraw them from circulation to the public and return them to the suppliers. During this epidemic, without our knowledge, two people from this area travelled to Aberdeen, on their return they were kept in home isolation, bacteriologically investigated, and remained under surveillance until we were satisfied that they had not contracted the infection. In July, 1965, a Memorandum was published by the Standing Medical Advisory Committee for the Central Health Services Council and the Ministry

of Health on "Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers"; in it they stated that "constant vigilance in the preparation and distribution of food must be maintained if future outbreaks are to be avoided." The danger of an undetected typhoid, paratyphoid or salmonella carrier amongst us is always present, and one way to minimize this danger is to constantly educate the public to become "personal hygiene conscious".

I would here refer to the Council's policy regarding the issue of licences to caravan sites; the standards required by you are in my opinion commendable and reasonable and in the interests of public health they should be maintained at this level, at all costs.

June was indeed a busy month! I was at this time asked by the then Chief Engineer of the Montgomeryshire Water Board for my observations on the Board's proposed Severn Valley Scheme, as it affected the districts in North Montgomeryshire. I replied that if, as was stated, the Scheme would bring a public piped water supply to an area estimated to contain 73% of the population of the county, then I felt that, irrespective of the age or adequacy in other respects of the individual public sources in the district, every opportunity should be made to connect them to the proposed mains wherever possible. I pointed out that there was an urgent need to supply certain parishes in the Llanfyllin R.D. area. I was given to understand that my observations would be passed on to the Welsh Office. Indeed, the Welsh Board of Health were already aware that certain properties in the Llanfyllin R.D. had been found to be supplied by chemically unsatisfactory water obtained from private sources; unsatisfactory, in virtue of the fact that their high nitrate content may be prejudicial to the health of young babies. The matter was brought to the attention of the Water Board and it was proposed to extend the public mains to include these properties.

A total of 166 cases of infectious diseases were notified during 1964, of this number, 157 were due to measles, affecting, predominantly the 5-10 years age group. There was one death from measles in the 1-5 years age group. There were 2 new notifications of tuberculosis, both of pulmonary origin, but no deaths from this cause.

Lastly, may I thank the Clerk to the Council, the Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector, their assistants and their clerical staffs for all the assistance they have given me during the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

Your obedient servant,

ELINOR M. GREVILLE.

December, 1965.

SECTION “ A ”

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area of District—163,477 acres.
Registrar General’s estimate of the mid-1964 resident population—9,070.
Number of Inhabited Houses according to the Rate Books—3,165.
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1964—£152,285.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate—£589 2s. 9d.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

Estimated mid-1964—9,070		
„	„	1963—9,070
„	„	1962—9,150
„	„	1961—9,210
„	„	1960—9,680

The 1964 live births were 30 more than in 1963 and stood at the figure of 164, as the number of deaths was 132, the NATURAL increase in the population was 32.

Births and Deaths

Live Births:

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	79	80	159
Illegitimate	3	2	5
Total	82	82	164

Area Comparability Factor—1.19.

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population (Crude)—17.84 (14.77 in 1963).

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population (Adjusted)—19.70 (16.57 in 1963).

Illegitimacy Rate—3 per cent of total live births (4.4% in 1963). (Mons. County—4.9.)

Stillbirths:

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	1	—	1
Female	1	—	1
Total	2	—	2

Still Birth Rate—1.2 per cent of live births. It is to be noted that all the Still births were legitimate (2.2 % in 1963).

Causes of Still Births (Llanfyllin R.D.) 1964—Both still births were caused by toxæmia of pregnancy.

Infant Mortality:

There was 1 death of an infant under 1 year of age. This was a death from pneumonia (a male aged between 1 month and 1 year).

Total Infant Mortality Rate—6.1 per 1,000 live births (22.4 in 1963).

Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate—12.5 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate—Nil.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births—Nil (74.7 per 1,000 in 1963).

Perinatal Mortality Rate still births and deaths under 1 week—12.3 per 1,000 total births caused by 2 still births (28.0 per 1,000 in 1963).

Maternity Mortality—5.95 per 1,000 total births. 1 death (35 years) cause, abortion.

Deaths:

Males	....	....	....	....	....	81
Females	....	....	....	....	....	51
Total	....	....	....	....	....	132

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population (**Crude**)—14.55 (11.47 in 1963).

Death Rate per 1,000, estimated population (**Adjusted**)—10.78.

Area Comparability Factor—0.94.

COMPARATIVE RATES, 1964

					Llanfyllin R.D.	Montgomery County
Birth Rate (adjusted)	..	..	..	..	19.7	18.09
Illegitimacy Rate	..	..	..	..	3.0	4.9
Death Rate (adjusted)	..	..	..	..	10.78	12.63
Maternal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	..	5.95	1.43
Total Infant Mortality Rate	..	..	..	..	6.1	15.7
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate	..	..	..	..	12.5	15.7
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate	..	..	..	..	Nil	15.7
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	..	Nil	5.7
Perinatal Mortality Rate	..	..	..	..	12.0	22.0
Still Birth Rate	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.9

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1964 IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF LLANFYLLIN

[illegible]

SECTION " C "

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1964

To the Chairman and Members of the
Llanfyllin Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Hilda Jones and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the work of my department.

This year saw the coming into operation of the Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act, 1963, and the Housing Act, 1964.

The enforcement of the former Act and the ensuing Regulations will involve the Public Health Inspectors and administrative staff in a good deal of additional work, but it is difficult to assess the problem accurately, until all premises covered by the legislation have been registered.

The Housing Act, 1964, brought changes in improvement grants which are a great help to house owners. The majority of improvement schemes to houses in this area involve the provision of septic tank drainage and the provision of a piped supply of water. Where this is necessary the Standard Grant is now subject to a maximum of £350 instead of £155 as hitherto.

This change has meant that more house owners have found it possible to improve their houses by installing the five standard amenities, and it is significant that the majority of grant applications received were for Standard rather than for Discretionary Grants.

The inspection of food premises was increased during the year and informal notices were served relating to 112 contraventions. It is hoped that the Public Health Inspectors will be able to devote even more time to such inspections in the future.

One hundred per cent meat inspection was carried out and all carcasses found fit were stamped by the Meat Inspector in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

In April, 1964, the High Court ruled that a caravan site licence condition was unduly burdensome in asking for sink waste gulleys to be provided close to each caravan standing at one particular caravan site in the district. It was pleasing to note that this decision did not have the effect of lowering the general standard of sites within the district. In the period between the decision being announced and the end of the year, three holiday sites for 34, 41 and 4 caravans were developed, the owners readily agreeing to install such gulleys for individual standings. Applications were also received for extensions to three existing holiday sites and here again the owners expressed their intention of continuing the system of providing these gulleys.

As village sewerage schemes are completed it becomes possible to do something about the demand for public conveniences in various villages. To date public conveniences have been erected at Llanfair Caereinion and Llansantffraid, and at the end of the year conveniences were under construction at Llangynog, Penybontfawr and Llanymynech, the latter being a joint scheme with Oswestry R.D.C.

My thanks are due to the Council for their support at all times, to the Chief Officers of the Council for their co-operation and to my staff for their industry and loyalty throughout the year.

Your obedient servant,

Ll. O. EVANS.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supplies

The Montgomeryshire Water Board became the statutory water authority on the 1st April, 1961.

(i) Quality

To report upon the quality of the water supplies in this district it is necessary to distinguish between public supplies and supplies drawn from privately owned sources.

(a) Public Supplies operated by the Montgomeryshire Water Board

The results of samples of water taken from the various public supplies and examined bacteriologically during 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964 are given below. All public supplies in this district are now chlorinated.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water Samples from Works operated by the Montgomeryshire Water Board

		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	Total
1960	..	55	5	2	5	67
1961	..	55	2	—	5	62
1962	..	50	2	—	4	56
1963	..	50	2	1	12	65
1964	..	73	1	—	10	84

(b) Private Supplies

Requests are frequently received for samples of privately owned supplies (mostly shallow wells) to be examined. In response to such requests, and in other cases where the Public Health Inspectors

considered it advisable to do so, a total of 107 samples of private water were bacteriologically examined during the year and gave the following results:

Number of samples found highly satisfactory	....	27
Number of samples found satisfactory	....	22
Number of samples found suspicious	....	—
Number of samples found unsatisfactory	....	58

These results are the best indication available of the quality of the private supplies in the district. Many of the samples were taken before protective works had been carried out at the various sources, in preparation for grant-aided farm water schemes, the erection of new houses or improvements to existing houses.

In addition to the 107 samples examined bacteriologically during the year, 6 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. One of these was reported satisfactory and the remaining five, unsatisfactory. The five were taken during investigation of an illness in a child due to a water supply with a high nitrate content. This investigation is continuing.

(ii) Quantity

The adequacy of the supplies varies substantially between one parish and another, and in no parish is a piped supply of water available to every house. Indeed, the distribution of the houses and, in some cases, their elevation, makes it unlikely that they can be supplied from public mains in the foreseeable future. In my report for the year 1962 I described the circumstances in the various parts of the district. I need now only say that while no substantial alteration in distribution occurred during 1964, a new water pumping and treatment plant at Llansantffraid came into operation which will add substantially to the quantity available for distribution.

(iii) Plumbo-Solvent Action

I would not expect any of the piped supplies controlled by the Statutory Water Authority to have a marked aggressive action on metals.

(iv) Dwelling Houses supplied from Public Mains

My previous annual reports have contained statistics relating to the population and the numbers of dwelling houses supplied with water from public mains. Now that the Council are no longer the statutory water authority this information is not readily available to me and to obtain it by a survey of the properties is impracticable. I would not expect the statistics to differ substantially from those relating to 1963.

In future years, I hope the Montgomeryshire Water Board will supply the necessary information.

Drainage and Sewerage

Substantial progress has been made during the last ten years in providing adequate drainage systems for many of the villages in the district.

Since the first scheme, Llanrhaeadr, was completed in 1954, schemes have been completed at Llansantffraid (1955), Llanfair Caereinion (1956), Penybontfawr (1959) and Llangynog (1960). During 1964 schemes for Meifod and Llanymynech were completed, and a scheme for Llanwddyn was nearing completion by the end of the year.

The Llanfechain sewerage scheme has been delayed by difficulties in acquiring a suitable site for the sewage treatment works, but it is hoped that these difficulties will be resolved during 1965.

Sewerage schemes are required at Llanerfyl and Foel. I feel sure that the Council appreciate the need for sewerage schemes for these and the other small villages in the district, and will continue with its present policy until such time as every village is adequately provided for.

The sanitary condition of the villages in the district and the general standard of housing in them is steadily improving, the installation of bathrooms and drainage systems becoming possible for the first time as each sewerage scheme is carried out.

One of the principle sanitary requirements of the district is the replacement of pail closets and privies by water closets. Nearly half of the households in the district are without water closets, and the annual rate of conversion to water closets of approximately 6% indicates that this problem will be with us for many years. These conversions are encouraged by means of Council grants under the Public Health and Housing Acts, and grants from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Acts. At the present time, I estimate the number of pail closets and privies in the district to be 1,303.

During the year 373 visits were paid in connection with drainage, sewerage and pollution of rivers and streams. Regular sampling of the effluents from each sewage works is undertaken, and most of the works produce a satisfactory effluent. The effluent from Llangynog works has proved to be unsatisfactory throughout the year, but steps are being taken to modify the works in an effort to improve the effluent to the standard recommended by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal (i.e. 20 parts per million B.O.D. and 30 parts per million Suspended Solids).

The Llanfyllin Rural District is within the area of the Severn River Board (now known as the Severn River Authority) and close co-operation is maintained between your Public Health Officers and the Board's officials on all matters relating to the pollution of rivers and streams.

Public Cleansing

Since 1959 the Council have carried out collections of house refuse by direct labour but have continued with certain contracts for the collection of night soil in some parishes. The extent of these are decreasing as village sewerage schemes are completed.

During the year 1964 scavenging routes arranged upon the introduction of a second vehicle in 1962 were extended as requests for the refuse collection service were received, and at the end of the year all the villages and hamlets in the rural district had the benefit of a weekly removal of refuse, and all properties adjacent to the roads traversed by the collection vehicle between the various villages and hamlets were also provided with this regular service.

The cost of the scavenging service during the financial year ended March, 1964, was £7,064 compared with £7,022 the previous year.

Rodent Control

The following is a summary of rodent control work during the year:

Type of Premises	No. of Inspections	No. of Treatments
Dwelling Houses	145	72
Business Premises	16	5
Agricultural Premises	152	81
Refuse Tips	29	26
Other Premises	60	35

Public Health Visits

During the year the Public Health Inspectors carried out the following inspections:

Public Health	249
Water Supplies	51
Drainage	255
Complaints	28
Factories	8
Infectious Disease	135
Housing Inspections	57
Rural Housing Survey	—
Refuse Collection and Disposal	95
Food and Drugs	49
Meat Inspection	187
Caravan Sites	105
Petroleum Installations	17
Improvement Grants	299
Building Byelaws	690
Flood Relief	213

As a result of these inspections 23 informal notices were served and 10 were complied with.

Shops and Offices

During 1964, the main provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, came into operation. Amongst other things, this legislation required the registration of premises where persons were employed to work in any office, shop or railway premises. At the end of the year the following registrations had been made:

Class of Workplace	No. of Registrations	No. of Persons Employed
Offices	7	18
Retail Shops	8	18
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	—
Catering establishments open to the public	—	—
Fuel storage depots	—	—

Caravan Sites

During 1964, three new licences were issued in respect of sites for single permanent residential caravans, and two were issued for new holiday sites to accommodate five, and thirty-four caravans. Two site owners obtained planning consent to extend their existing holiday sites. At the end of 1964 there were 32 licensed sites in the district, made up of 17 sites for one or two permanent residential caravans, six sites for one or two holiday caravans and nine larger holiday caravan sites.

105 visits were made to sites during the year and site operators were advised regarding contraventions and of site licence conditions where necessary. The demand for holiday caravans in this district is still increasing and existing holiday sites are consequently enlarging. However, the sites are generally well maintained and operators are co-operating in improving the amenities of their sites to cater for the larger numbers.

Swimming Baths and Pools

There are no swimming baths or pools in the District.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

No action was necessary during the year.

Housing

Number of Official Representations made to the Council	3
Number of Undertakings received from owners not to use the premises for human habitation	5
Number of premises actually closed	2
Number of premises demolished	2
Number of Houses constructed in the area:	
(a) Council Houses	7
(b) Private Houses	17

Year	No. of Grants Awarded	Amount of such Grants
		£ s. d.
1951	1	393 0 0
1952	4	926 8 0
1953	4	1179 14 4
1954	7	1994 1 1
1955	18	5794 7 0
1956	27	8726 18 0
1957	19	6659 4 9
1958	15	4986 0 0
1959	20	6576 0 0
1960	22	6247 15 0
1961	29	7663 0 0
1962	32	10791 0 0
1963	29	8941 0 0
1964	26	6161 17 4
Total	253	£77040 5 6

Part 1 of the Act

	Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	2	5	1	—
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	23	3	—	—
(iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	.. ..	25	8	1	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tem- perature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventila- tion (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Convenien- ces (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—

SECTION “ E ”

FOOD

1. There are in the District the following numbers of premises where food is prepared, sold or stored:

Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	4
Butcher's Shops	....	....	....	....	....	10
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	....	....	....	....	....	—
General Provision Stores	....	....	....	....	....	51
Greengrocer's Shops	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cafes	....	....	....	....	....	5
Licensed Premises	....	....	....	....	....	28
Cheese Manufactory	....	....	....	....	....	1
Confectioner's Shops	....	....	....	....	....	3

2. Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, requires the registration of all premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice cream or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. The following numbers of premises are so registered:

For the sale of ice cream	....	....	....	....	54
For the manufacture of sausages	....	....	....	....	2

3. 49 inspections were made of food premises during the year and informal notices were served requiring attention to 112 contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. The highly unsatisfactory condition of one food preparation premises was reported to the Council and the owners of the shop decided to close the premises until they were brought up to the required standard.

4. Educational activity in relation to food hygiene was confined to advice and discussion during routine inspection of food premises.

5. Meat Inspection was carried out at two slaughterhouses during the year. One slaughterhouse was licensed for the first three months only of the year and was then not licensed until October because of contraventions of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) and (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

100% meat inspection was carried out and the carcasses of all animals inspected stamped as required by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

6. All meat found to be unfit for human consumption is dyed green, and removed from the slaughterhouse by manufacturers of animal by-products.

The following table gives details of carcasses inspected and condemned in whole or in part, during the year:

Carcases Inspected and Condemned								
				Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	..	..	..	93	—	—	572	131
Number inspected	..	..	..	93	—	—	572	131
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS								
Whole Carcasses condemned	..			—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..		9	—	—	44	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	..	..		9.7	—	—	7.7	3.8
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY								
Whole carcass condemned	..			—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..		—	—	—	—	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	..	..		—	—	—	—	3.0
CYSTICERCOSIS								
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	..	..		1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned				—	—	—	—	—

Total Weight of Meat Condemned—259 lbs.

SECTION “ F ”

INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL

166 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year and were distributed as follows:

- Whooping Cough—6.
- Measles—157 (1 death occurred).
- Erysipelas—1.
- Tuberculosis—2 (Pulmonary).

Measles—Age and Sex Distribution

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	—	—	—
1 year	4	4	8
2 years	4	4	8
3 years	6	5	11
4 years	12	10	22
5–9 years	36	38	74
10–14 years	17	17	34
Total (all ages)	79	78	157

Tuberculosis

Two cases occurred; both these were of pulmonary origin:

- Male 46 years
- Female 66 years

Food Poisoning

No cases were reported in the Llanfyllin R.D. but a few occurred on the doorstep, in the neighbouring borough.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE, 1964
(Llanfyllin R.D. and North Montgomeryshire)

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Number examined	123	77	29	83	312
Number of Visits	5	4	2	4	15
General Practitioners Referrals ..	14	7	2	1	24
General Population Volunteers ..	109	70	26	82	287
Factory Group (Non-Industrial) ..	—	—	1	—	1

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Tuberculosis—60 pupils were successfully vaccinated at Llanfyllin High School.

Smallpox—In North Montgomeryshire smallpox vaccination is obtained through the services of the general practitioners.

Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus—The County Infant Welfare Clinics immunize infants between 3 and 4 months of age and a combined “ Triple Antigen ” is used. A booster dose is given to the child on entry to school. School Medical Officers also visit the schools to immunize.

Poliomyelitis—Vaccine is obtainable orally at the County Welfare Clinics and is available to infants, persons under 40 years of age and members of the public at special risk.

At the time of going to press cases of poliomyelitis have occurred in the north of the country and there have been numerous requests from the older section of the public for this service.



